

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
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The Warehousing System.

We have lately skinned over an article in the October number of the Southern Literary Messenger, from the pen of "Harry Bluff," who is said to be Lt. MAURY, of the U. S. Navy. The article is addressed to the Memphis Convention, and ably discusses various questions of public interest. Of these, the most prominent and probably the most important, is that of the establishment of the Warehousing System, as it is called, for the benefit of the commercial interest of the country, but especially of the South.

By this system is meant the provision made for lodging imported articles in public warehouses, at a fee rent, without payment of the duties on importation. The articles are withdrawn for home consumption, if re-exported, no duty is paid.

It is laid down by Dr. Smith, in one of his justly celebrated maxims on the subject of taxation, that "Every tax ought to be levied at the time and in the manner that is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it." (Wealth of Nations, vol. iii. page 368.) No one can doubt the soundness of this maxim; and yet it was very strangely neglected, down to 1803, in the management of the English customs. Previously to this period, the duties on most goods imported had either to be paid at the moment of their importation, or a bond, with sufficient security for their future payment, had to be given to the revenue officers. The hardship and inconvenience of such a system is obvious. It was often very difficult to find sureties; and the merchant, in order to raise funds to pay the duties, was frequently reduced to the ruinous necessity of selling his goods immediately on their arrival. Neither was this the only inconvenience that grew out of this system; for the duties having to be paid all at once, and not by degrees as the goods were sold for consumption, their price was raised by the amount of the profit on the capital advanced in the payment of the duties; competition, too, was diminished in consequence of the greater command of funds required to carry on trade under such disadvantages; and a few rich individuals were enabled to monopolize the importation of those commodities on which heavy duties were payable. The system had, besides, an obvious tendency to discourage the carrying trade. It prevented that country from becoming an entrepot for foreign products, by hindering the importation of such as were not immediately wanted for home consumption; and thus tended to lessen the resort of foreigners to English markets, inasmuch as it rendered it difficult, or rather impossible, for them to complete an assorted cargo. And in addition to all these circumstances, the difficulty of granting a really equivalent drawback to the exporters of such commodities as had paid duty, opened a door for the commission of every species of fraud.

"Harry Bluff" contends that the same, and even greater evils, have been inflicted upon American commerce, by our defective Custom House system; and argues strongly that these evils can alone be remedied by the adoption of the warehousing system. He argues, and plausibly too, that it is by this system alone, that the Southern cities especially, can regain that prosperity to which they are naturally entitled, and which they once enjoyed; but of which they have been deprived by the unfavorable influence of our present revenue laws.

"Harry Bluff" takes correct ground in our opinion in relation to the payment of duties in cash. He says: "I do not mean to inveigh against cash duties; on the contrary, I would have the duties in cash, by all means; but I would have no monopoly in trade, and as few restrictions as possible upon commerce. The present system makes the importing business of the country a monopoly of the most odious kind. Instead of exacting the duties when the goods are landed, I would let them go into bonded warehouses, properly protected and secured, and exact the duties only when the goods leave these warehouses for consumption at home. With such an arrangement, men of small capital could go into the importing business, competition would become more active and goods cheaper; consequently an increased demand, an increased supply, increased sales for buy, larger consumption, a greatly increased revenue—all, would follow."

"The merchant having a capital of \$100,000, would not then, as now, have to keep one quarter of it by him in cash, ready for the Custom-House, and make \$3 do the work of \$4; for the country merchant, coming to lay in his assortment, would find it cheaper to buy the goods in bond from the importer, get the transfer at the Warehouse office; and pay duty himself, if he reside near, or, if not, remove the whole under bond, say to St. Louis, or Cincinnati, warehouse them there, and pay duties as he withdraws them for consumption. By this course, he would save the commission and interest, which the importer now charges for paying the duties for him; he could carry on the same business with a smaller capital. And thus, the consumer would buy cheaper."

This subject will no doubt come before Congress this winter, and we hope that some judicious plan, embracing all the economical features suggested by the experience of Great Britain, and by the wisdom of our own statesmen, will be adopted.

Progress of the Rail Road.

We learn that 20 of the 30 miles of the Rail Road from Edinburgh to Indianapolis is already graded and ready for the mud sills and superstructure. The balance is much advanced, and eight weeks of good working weather would complete the whole. There is a sufficient force on the road, and every thing is now progressing finely. One of the most important parts of the work is also done, viz: the foundations of the Bridge across Blue River. On this there remains nothing to do but to place the superstructure; and the framing can be got ready while the abutments and piers are being finished. There will be no delay on this, as the work is out of reach of high waters. There remains no doubt but that the road will be entirely ready for use on or before January, 1847.

Much credit is due to the Company, Engineer, and Contractors for the energy and faithfulness with which all have performed their respective duties.

Henry Clay, while Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Gallatin, then our Minister at the Court of St. James, as follows:

"Nor is it conceived that Great Britain has, or can, make out, even a colorable title to any portion of the North West Coast."

Yet in the face of this positive and sweeping declaration, many of the leading whig papers, true to the old federal spirit, maintain that the claims of Great Britain to Oregon, are superior to our own: Which is the British party?

A SEVERE CUT.—The Louisville Times says that the Whigs of Kentucky, are gentlemen of a very different stripe, from the Whigs of Massachusetts. They never ask "where shall we go?" and for want of a place in the affections of their countrymen, fall like Black Dan and his Massachusetts Whigs into the arms of Great Britain.

The Cincinnati Union of the 4th inst says: "We understand an agent is now in town, from Europe—who reports that a company of Prussians—about 30,000 in number—are preparing to immigrate to this country next spring, and the location now fixed upon for settlement is Iowa."

Morrison's convicting himself of Falsehood.

In his second number, Morrison attempts to substantiate his purity of principle by offering as the evidence of it an editorial article from the State Sentinel of June 6, 1844. The article was a record of the fact, that, on the reception of the news of Col. Polk's nomination, while one of the editors of this paper was blazing away with Uncle Sam's big gun, and doing the labor of a worky out of doors, A. F. Morrison did do a little something on paper, which would carry the news of his "Van Buren Conservative" Democracy, (as he calls it,) a little further than even the noise of so big a gun as the Princeton's could reverberate. We never were green enough to dispute the paper Democracy of Morrison on that occasion. The veriest tyro in office-seeking knows very well what effect such apparent prominence gives a politician. It tells as well at a distance, and costs less, than any other kind of demonstration. It is, therefore, a kind which exactly suits the views and feelings of A. F. Morrison. It pays! But here is the article:

From the Indiana State Sentinel of June 5, 1844.

Enthusiastic Meeting.
The great relief of the painful suspense, increasing with every hour's delay after the receipt of the first news from the National Convention, was received, on Tuesday evening, the result of the harmonious action of that august body, in the nomination of Polk and Wright. It was hailed universally by all sections of the Democratic party here, and even those who had been at first predicting his perfect willingness to forget all previous personal predilections, and a determination to sustain the action of the great Convention with all his strength and might against the hosts of the Dagon of Whiggery. A spontaneous and most enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic party here, preceded and followed the meeting at length the remarks of the perfect willingness to forget all previous personal predilections, and a determination to sustain the action of the great Convention with all his strength and might against the hosts of the Dagon of Whiggery. A spontaneous and most enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic party here, preceded and followed the meeting at length the remarks of the perfect willingness to forget all previous personal predilections, and a determination to sustain the action of the great Convention with all his strength and might against the hosts of the Dagon of Whiggery.

Gov. WARRINGTON was called to the chair, and delivered a short and pertinent address, which was received with thunders of applause. A. F. Morrison, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The meeting was then addressed at length by Hon. Amos Lane, who ably discussed the doctrines of the two parties. He was listened to with profound attention. The meeting was then successively addressed by Mr. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Governor of the 34 district; by Capt. Cain, T. Kuder, Gen. Drake, and H. J. Harris. We regret that the crowded state of our columns, at the late hour, at which this notice is written, prevented us from noticing more at length the remarks of the several speakers. They were all, however, distinguished by a spirit of harmony and confidence of certain victory in November, and were responded to by the great body of the audience with the utmost good feeling and hearty enthusiasm.

During the evening a series of resolutions were offered by Mr. A. F. Morrison, approving formally of the nominees, which were unanimously adopted.

Gen. Drake then offered a resolution commendatory of the noble and self-sacrificing course of Mr. Van Buren, who had authorized Mr. Butler of New York to withdraw his name from the Convention whenever the harmonious action of the party should seem to require it. The resolution was received with tremendous rounds of applause, which lasted several minutes, and which were finally concluded with a well-merited shout for the mover himself.

Mr. Van Buren, who had been present at the meeting, and who had been an avowed supporter of Gen. Cass, thus proved that he was entirely sensible of the admirable traits of Mr. Van Buren, and was ready to accord to him the just tribute of praise.

While a portion of the Democracy were thus engaged, others were employed in having the nominations by a national salute with Uncle Sam's six pounder, which roared out its thundering peal in a tone that struck terror into the eardrums. Twenty-seven rounds, one for each State, were fired, with extra volleys. Large bonfires of tar barrels also added to the excitement of the time, and gloriously illuminated the city.

Now it is true, as here stated, that Morrison did, at the meeting spoken of, submit a series of resolutions acquiescing in the decision of the Baltimore Convention in favor of Col. Polk, as it was arranged that he should do so. That much was quietly yielded to his selfishness, by general assent, for the sake of harmony, and peace, and union. If necessary support was not to be rejected at such a time; it was rather to be coveted, inasmuch as it might decide. It was well enough, consequently, that we should speak kindly of him; and we did so, not only for the reason stated, but also because, naturally disposed to give the most generous interpretation to men's motives, we did not know but what it might be possible that we had been mistaken as to Morrison's. Time, and a very short time, proved we were in so thinking and saying; but it was an ingenious fault, and one for which we hope to be forgiven!

But we re-publish this article of ours, for another reason. In his first number, Morrison made the following lying statement about us: "After the nomination was made, they openly proclaimed the defeat of Mr. Polk on the ground that 'NEW ISSUES' were made, and that all the Whigs wanted 'new issues.' From that day until the announcement of the Democracy, they actively proceeded, in every manner in their power, to bring into disrepute those who advised the nomination of Gen. Cass, and which resulted in the ultimate selection of Mr. Polk as the candidate." The friends of Gen. Cass in various parts of the State, were sorely perplexed with the course of the paper of the party, which from its position was calculated to produce some effect upon the public mind, and misdirect public sentiment.

The first sentence of this extract, will be stamped as a base and infamous LIE, by every number of our paper from the time of Polk's nomination, and before and since. More than this. Dr. CHARLES PARRY, now a member of the State Central Committee, was the first man who brought the news of the nomination of Polk and Wright to this town. He communicated it immediately to us, and will testify that on the instant, we expressed unqualified delight, and declared we should back the Whigs. This, however, is comparatively unimportant; for every Van Buren man, at least, must feel that Morrison lies.

As to the equally base lies about our pretended treatment of the Cass men, the article copied by Morrison, as well as our articles before and since, give them the lie direct. The article, (which truly gives vent to our feelings on the subject,) shows most conclusively that we were willing to treat the Cass men most liberally. Read again our remarks in relation to Amos Lane, Gen. Drake, Morrison himself, and other exclusive Cass men, and say if they did not evince the strongest disposition on our part to treat them with all possible courtesy and consideration. The sentiment no doubt was reciprocal for the time being. But soon the devilish spirit of heartless selfishness resumed its accustomed sway over Morrison and a few others, and we have no doubt whatever that it led them, ere the consummation of the farthest, to desire the defeat rather than the election of Mr. Polk.

Gen. Cass has never placed funds in that institution for its immediate or remote benefit, and hence the assertion of the Advertiser is utterly false. In no shape, form or manner is he connected with the Bank, except as the holder of stock, placed in his hands without any agency of his own, and by the depreciation of which he has lost some six hundred dollars.

U. S. SENATOR FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Gov. Steele has appointed Benjamin W. James to supply the place of Levi Woodbury in the United States Senate.

It is stated in the Nashville Banner that a poor boy picked up a beautiful stone in the Cumberland river at Smithland, which, however, he was willing to sell for a few pennies. It proved to be a pearl, three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and weighing 19 grains, and is estimated to be worth \$500.

The Sinking Fund.

We have received several calls, from Whigs as well as Democratic papers, and lastly from Morrison's concern, to state all we know about the Sinking Fund. We never said we knew anything about it; but we did assert that rumors were rife relative to the secret management of the concern. These rumors are every day talk. The true condition of the Fund has been a sealed book not only to the public, but to the Executive offices of the State, past and present. So we are informed. Like a rotten Bank about to explode, the balance sheet in all that they conspired to put forth. Every one knows how often a dishonest Cashier, after having stolen his thousands, can manage and has managed, to present a fair balance sheet, and deceive even President and Directors themselves. Is it not possible that such a game may be practised in other places?

We have been informed, and that by one of the Commissioners, that the State is likely to be a large loser by the knavery of individuals, especially in Marshall and Fulton counties—where one rascalaired another in false appraisement of lands, until their pockets were well lined, when they all decamped, leaving the Sinking Fund in the lurch, and minus, probably, thousands of dollars. That such games are practised in other counties, we verily believe. Then the lands have to be re-appraised, and agents are appointed, some of whom, it is understood, have boasted, that they paid equalled a Congressman's, eight dollars a day. At all events, it is not to be denied that at the late session of the Board, a number of agents were appointed, at heavy salaries, to traverse the State and "look after these mortgaged lands." Does not every one see that these agents can make good bargains for themselves, even if the people of the State are losers?

Under the circumstances, as we understand them, we deem it the especial duty of the next Legislature, and we ardently urge it upon their attention, to appoint an AGENT, one well qualified, and to give him sufficient time, to examine into the matter from beginning to end. He should be clothed with ample powers to perfect the examination. Every one will admit that the Bank examination under N. B. PALMER, Esq., was productive of good, excepting, perhaps, to such interested individuals as A. B. Fontaine, the thieving Cashier. If the Fund has been managed correctly, it will bear this examination, and be all the better for it. If it has not, as we are inclined to believe, it is a solemn duty our Representatives owe to the people to right matters at once; and in no way can it be so well done, in our opinion, as by the appointment of a faithful, competent and unimpeachable AGENT, who will fearlessly and faithfully examine its affairs.

"They followed the footsteps of MEDARY of the Ohio Statesman, and like him wanted to 'rule or ruin' because Mr. Van Buren was laid aside."

This is one of Morrison's imputations against us, as expressed in his own words in the 1st number of his "Democrat." To be placed in the same "category" with SAMUEL MEDARY is certainly a compliment equal to our highest aspirations. For fifteen years or more the Democracy, not only of Ohio and the West, but of the whole Union, received the benefit of Medary's uncomparable industry and invincible energy, and acknowledged his invaluable services to the cause. No man during the eventful era of Gen. Jackson labored harder nor with greater effect. His political enemies, as well as friends, admit this. True as the Damascus blade, he was ever foremost in the fight, and the discomfited hosts of Whiggery evinced his prowess. Ever wedded to principle, he would not temporize with its opposite, even to win the approbation of that class, which exists in all parties, who are actuated by personal and selfish ambition alone. That such men should hate him it is not strange. It would be strange if they did not. Morrison's hostility to MEDARY is, therefore, easily fathomed. It is the attribute of a depraved and selfish nature to hate that which is pure and generous. This accounts also for the libel which Morrison now utters against Medary in the hope of injuring us. But the slanderous imputation will fall harmless at Medary's feet. Though retired from the van of the battle, and desiring only to be permitted peacefully to wear the laurels won in many a hard fought fight; though he has yielded up the weapons of warfare to others' hands, and his assailants are thus permitted to revile and belie him with impunity; nevertheless, while there is either a grain of honesty or gratitude in the rank and file of the Democratic party, they will not fail to shield his fame, and do honor to his integrity. Medary's whole political career gives Morrison's slander true lie.

A curious resolution appears in the proceedings of a Dearborn county meeting which we copy in another column: that endorsing the democracy of Whitecomb and Bright, and also of Amos Lane, the chairman of said meeting and of Mr. John P. Dunn. Now it seems to us that this endorsement of Whitecomb and Bright's democracy is a work of supererogation. They do not need it, and least of all in such company. They are contaminated rather than benefited by such an association. We suspect the resolution was permitted to pass as similar resolutions often do, because of the dislike so naturally felt by all men to oppose them in the presence of those interested. We confess that we dislike, under existing circumstances, to say any thing on the subject; nor should we do so, were we not impelled to do it by the request that the resolution should be published in the State Sentinel. Taking it for granted that the resolution evinced the real opinion of the meeting, we admit the right freely to express it. We have a right to our opinion alone, and it is not in concurrence with that expressed by the resolution in question.

Mr. Peaslee has sent us a second communication. By the aid of his kind friends, it is quite a creditable one. We are glad for his sake to witness so much improvement. The communication treats of the disorganization which prevailed in the Legislature of 1843, and will be of interest to our readers. We shall publish it in our next—semi-weekly and weekly.

"BLEACHING."—An Anecdote.—A Boston paper says: "It is noticeable in this market, that Sherman's Lozenges are not so black as they were."

Upon which the New Orleans Picayune remarks: "And in this negro babies are not so black as they used to be."

How does the State Sentinel, (which seems incapable of distinguishing the difference between an abolitionist and an amalgamationist,) account for this singular phenomenon?—Indiana Freeman.

We will tell you how we account for it. There is about as much crime at the south as at the north; and we have no doubt but there are many abolitionists in the south in disguise, as slave-stealing is frequently noticed. The latter being true, the modification of color is easily accounted for.

"Why, Siah, I am astonished," said a worthy Deacon—"didn't we take you into our church a short time since?"

"I believe so," hiccupped Siah, "but between you and (hic) me, it was just the leetle of the (hic) darndest take in, you ever (hic) saw or heard of."

The above we see going "the rounds of the papers." It forcibly reminds us of a circumstance which occurred last week. Try it again.

Doctor Patterson, of Rome, Georgia, has been convicted in two cases, for robbing the mail in the spring at that place.

Thanksgiving.

The following witty and allusive description of New England's great festival is from an old number of the Boston Evening Bulletin.

"Now hath arrived the festival proclaimed of yore, when the strait bodied grandfathers of our goodly Commonwealth found themselves planted triumphantly in the land whilom enjoyed by heathen savages. Now doth the carnival prevail, and the civil magistrate ordaineth stuffing. Lo! the farmer fatteneth beoves and swine, and the fletcher cutteth up brisquets and spareribs, and Jostlin trudgeth to the market town therewith. Now basting housewives wield the chopping knife, and spread the crust, and spatter the treacle; while duteous Molly brandisheth the carver, dealing death to ducks and daddies;—across some hickory log she also guillotines the patriarchal rooster, slasheth likewise the weasand of dame Parlet, her age of laying past! His last gobbie hath the gray grader gotten, and the pork-trailed turkey bidden farewell to herbage, and the fatter gutted moidly in mud his greasy requiem. The harder groweth with the burthen of bacon, and the stall staggereth beneath mountains of mutton. There is a savour of sauce in the kitchen, and a smacking of cider in the cellar, and a pagantry of plates in the parlour. Now cometh to the table pudding and priest, and goose and guest, and all things meet for the mandibles of man. Omnivorous man! how doth thy foul cravings cause devastation among the fathery tribe, the four-footed kingdom, and the vegetable empire!—Dreadment thou of paradise in thy potations of porter, and presumest thou to moralize amidst thy gourmandizings! Alas! for thy asborings, thou shalt suffer tumefaction; and for thy gluttings, there is in store for thee a purgatory of lumbago. A thankful heart should not be smothered in spirirts, nor a grateful bosom crammed with cabbage!"

"Now, in cities dense, the long expected holiday brings freedom to the lads, and much fat produce into market. Mark the portly merchant from his princely meal outmarching, with gladness resting on his cheek, and poultry in his stomach. Yon happy archer, too, hath been to greet with ready compliments his antiquated aunt; while welcome issues from her lips, and pastry from her pantry. Now belles, all plumed and ribboned, trip to the church, with sober mind intent on piety and pie; to hear the borgan and the hantem."

"Now, 'tis a merry time in hall and hovel—while the nabobs glaze with eager eye on viands luscious and far-fetched, the laborer spreads before a furnished household his little store of gleanings eleemosynary, teaching rudely the rudiments of gratitude. Hail jubilee of innocence! Long may the virtues of our fathers be remembered with THANKSGIVING."

The "Union" says this subject has been disposed of by the Secretary of the Navy, after due advisement; and the following is the result:

BIDS FOR WHICH IS AWARDED THE WORK.

Excavation—Sumner and Eastland, (New York and Louisiana) 9 cents per cubic yard.	89,000 00
Embarkment—Prather and Wilson, (District of Columbia) 9 cents per cubic yard.	19,900 00
Vertical wall—M. K. Lawler, (Illinois) \$3 per perch.	20,700 00
Stone—E. L. Beard, (Indiana) \$2 50 per perch.	32,944 00
Clearing ground—T. Lyon, (Ohio) Bricks—G. M. Lauman, (Pennsylvania) aggregate.	100 00 3,152 01
Piling east of Wolf river—Burke and McManus, (Pennsylvania and Maryland) aggregate.	39,500 00
Lumber—S. P. Asie, (Tennessee) aggregate.	2,122 75
Foundation for 9 buildings—G. M. Lauman, (Pennsylvania) aggregate.	20,321 60
	\$147,673 36

The following sound and truthful remarks are from the London Times. It is to be lamented that the Times does not apply the touchstone of its own philosophy to its habitual abusive treatment of America, as well as to political opponents at home. But it is a thousand times easier to preach than it is to practise.

Whoever desires or applauds the establishment of a Free form of Government ought to be prepared beforehand for the inconveniences and evils, as well as the advantages and blessings, of such a system. The more recent the experiment, and the smaller the State in which it is tried, the keener will be those personal passions and party contentions which constitute at once the life and peril of representative institutions. These sharp weapons are for a time wielded by inspiring and unskillful hands; experience and use can alone blunt their edge, and adapt them to the more peaceful objects of government. The lesson which men are slowest in learning, and which the majority of politicians never learn at all, is that of respect for their opponents in public life. It is not enough for party men to think their own leaders infallibly right, but their antagonists must be infallibly and invariably wrong; and there are honest men, in this and all other free countries, who live and die in this prepositional error. Much more are the passions of the faction prevalent in countries where the strife of party is raging for the first time in a Constitutional form. There, not content with political opposition, they acquire the virulence of personal animosity; and truth is alike sacrificed on both sides in the zeal of contending statesmen to cover their rivals with obloquy. Every morning, if we are to believe these noxious in political life, the world is governed with little wisdom, and the sun of country sets forever. Fortunately, States are tougher and sterner than these politicians suppose; and, though mistakes and faults without number be committed by the rulers of mankind, it is not often that the predictions of these opponents are completely fulfilled, or that they sink under all the disasters they may have deserved. To say that the world is governed with little wisdom, is an ancient and a respectable truth, but it is a truth that speaks well for the larger portion of mankind.

SUSPENSION OF A MINISTER.—The Synod of Cincinnati, (of the new school Presbyterian church,) we observe in the Watchman, recently held its session at Ripley, during which the case of the Rev. Mr. Graham, a prominent divine, came up for consideration, and resulted in his suspension from the ministry. The charges upon which he was arraigned and condemned were four, as follows:

1. He teaches that according to the Jewish law the slave was not reckoned as a man or woman, but as property. 2. He teaches that the master had the right to beat the slave, and that hardly. 3. He teaches that the master had the right to sell the slave. 4. He teaches that the Head of the Church has authorized the relation between master and slave involving the right of property not only in the charter, but in all the laws that he has given for the government of the Church.

ACCIDENT TO DR. BEECHER.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of Nov. 17, says: Last evening the Rev. Dr. Beecher in coming from Lane Seminary to the city, for the purpose of delivering his usual Lecture, was thrown from his carriage near the Franklin Brewery and severely bruised. We are glad, however, to inform his numerous friends that he passed an easy night, and that in the opinion of the attending physician, the injuries are muscular, without any serious wound of the vital organs. It is therefore probable that rest and care will restore his health.

Thirty-six Horses, raised on Mr. Clay's farm at Ashland, were in New Haven a few days since to be shipped to the West Indies.—Lodge.

Why don't he sell them in his "high tariff home market?"

The people of New York have voted, by a majority of 50,000, to have a convention to reform their State Constitution.

New Books.

Turner's Indiana Annual Register.—This excellent work, edited by C. W. CADY, Esq., for 1846 is on our table. A large amount of highly important matter, important to every person in the State and to tens of thousands out of it, has been added to the present edition, including an appendix, containing the names of the members of the General Assembly for 1845-6; terms of the Circuit Courts for 1846; list of the County Officers elected or appointed in 1845, with the dates of their commissions; a corrected list of post offices and postmasters; a National Register, and various other matters of importance. It is bound in elegant style by Turner, who has, at great expense, prepared himself with embossing presses, and all apparatus to perform that business in a style to be unsurpassed either east or west.

We recommend the Register to every body as a useful work.

Turner has received the following new books: Harper's Illuminated Bible, No. 41. This brings it down to the 12th chapter of Matthew of the New Testament, which is prefaced with an elegant engraved Title, printed in colors. It also ends the Apocrypha.

No. 2, of the Illustrated Wandering Jew. This is to be completed in about 18 numbers, and contains cuts which outdo all the Comic Almanacs, and which would put children into fits, besides scaring the very devil.

No. 63 and 70 of Harpers' Illuminated Shakespeare, commencing Tunc of Athens. The engravings in this number are of a superior order.

Observations in the East, chiefly in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor, by John P. Durbin, D. D. Two vols. This is a very interesting work, especially to the Biblical student. It is illustrated with beautiful engravings.

He has also a new series of Geographical Maps, a few of which we have examined, and believe them equal if not superior to any now in use. We shall examine them further.

Just call and examine Turner's specimens of binding.

A MONEY ARTICLE.—The N. Y. News notices a new and valuable work recently published at New Orleans. It is entitled "A Monograph of the Silver Dollar, good and bad, illustrated with fac-simile figures of four hundred and twenty-five varieties of dollars, and eighty-seven varieties of half dollars, including the genuine, the law standard and counterfeit; giving their weight, quality and exact value, and enabling the inexperienced to detect those which are spurious. By J. L. RIDDELL, M. D., writer and refiner in the United States Branch Mint, New Orleans, Professor of Chemistry, &c."

The first American dollar of which a specimen is given bears the date of 1795. The dollar of 1836, with the flying eagle, is given. Only one thousand of these were stamped. It is consequently very rare. There have been but few counterfeits of the United States dollar, comparatively few of the coin having been issued; it being the policy of the government to issue half dollars in preference, as less likely to leave the country. The Spanish and Spanish American dollars possess unusual interest as a study of history. One of the last of the former is the Spanish dollar of Joseph Napoleon 1812. Every variety of the Mexican dollar is given, including many not commonly met with. The intention of the author has been to make a scientific book, useful especially to the dealers in money as a test of the value of coin, but it also offers materials for a liberal study of history among the works of reference in this department.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN'S notice that you have, in your list of offers held by A. F. Morrison, Esq., and of those for which he has been a candidate, fallen into an error. The error is a common one; but still it is well to be scrupulously exact in these matters, as I have no doubt in your desire.

You name him as having been "Indian Commissioner," &c. This is not strictly correct. He would have been if he could; but as he failed, he found that something could be made—even enough for him to quit his post, as Democratic editor, and accompany the Commissioners. That his object was patriotic, arguing that charity begins at home,—none will deny—more especially those who saw the proceeds of his labors. I will not attempt to burden your columns, unless specially induced so to do, with the particulars, as they are very familiar here. My only object was, and is, to correct you, and through your columns, others who are similarly mistaken.

Respectfully,
Z.
[We thank our correspondent for his correction, and would be pleased, as he has, if we were not misinformed, a full knowledge of the Blanket Treaty, to have him furnish us with the strict truth of the whole matter. We never strike the mark.]

Champagne—Hard Cider.

It is well known that a large portion of what is sold in the West as Champagne, is nothing but common clarified cider—a pure yankee invention. Last week we were invited to try some just imported by "Dutch Charly,"—Charles Mayer; and we have nothing to say but just this: That it is the only genuine article of champagne we have ever seen in the State of Indiana. The lovers and connoisseurs of that fine and wholesome beverage may take our word for it; and if it don't prove to be the sparkling *cuvée de vie*, set us down as no judge. Mr. Mayer has made arrangements to keep a full supply; and we verily believe he will do so, should the demand be anything reasonable. Let all try it.

A WONDERFUL CERTIFICATE.—"This is to certify that I caught a severe cold—no, the cold caught me, by which I became deaf, dumb and blind. I was recommended to use HONESTY'S COUGH CURE. One stick enabled me to talk like a book—two sticks caused me to sing like a nightingale—three sticks made me see a hole through a mill stone—and a whole package rendered me as pliable as india rubber, and as full of gas as a balloon."

STRETCHIT LONGBOW."

We take oysters!

FLOUR SPECULATION.—The New York Sun ventures upon a calculation of the cost and charges of exporting flour for the benefit of flour speculators. It says:

"Suppose we purchase at \$6. Insurance 6 cents; commission 16 cents; interest 6 cents; petty expenses 11 cents. This amounts to \$6-39 per barrel, 26s. 7d; freight and carriage, 47s; petty expenses in Liverpool, 10s; commissions, 1s. 2d—making the cost of a barrel of flour in Liverpool, 31s. 4d. Now if flour is quoted correctly per last advices, at 30 shillings sterling a barrel, it follows if we buy at \$6, that we lose 1s. 4d. The price of flour, if at \$6.25 or \$6.50 may allow a small profit, but not at \$6, unless the crops in England are utterly gone, and flour is up to 35s. Then the flour on hand will sell at a profit."

There has been another large fire in New York, extending mainly by another "explosion." It is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of varnish, alcohol &c. used in the manufacture of umbrellas.

All the Planets, save Mercury, are now above the horizon at seven o'clock, P. M., and four of them seen with the naked eye, not to be mistaken. Jupiter in the East, Mars in the S. E., Saturn a few degrees West and nearer the zenith, and Venus in the S. W. Herschel is at a point between Jupiter and Mars, but not distinguishable.

WOMAN:
"Fee simple and a simple fee,
And all the fees in tail,
Are nothing when compared to thee,
Thou best of fees—e-male."

Letter from John Quincy Adams.

The following letter was addressed to C. Edwards Lester, the translator of "CERA'S CITIZEN OF A REPUBLIC." The book is said to be a good one, but Mr. Adams's letter super-excellent. It will be read by old and young with undivided interest. We copy it from the N. Y. Mirror.

QUINCY, Mass., 11th Oct. 1845.
Dear Sir.—Indignant as I have stated the answer letter of the 23d of last month, which I received, together with the "Citizen of a Republic," by Ansaldo Ceba; for both I offer you my cordial thanks, and particularly for the dedication of the book.

It is a remark, I believe, of Burke, "That liberty interests in some sensible object, and that every nation has formed to itself some favorite point which, by way of eminence, becomes the criterion of their happiness. That the great contests for freedom in England were, from the earliest times, chiefly upon the question of taxing. The most of the contests in the ancient Commonwealths turned primarily on the right of the election of magistrates, or on the balance among the several orders of the State. The question of money was not with them so immediate."

And, pursuing the same idea, he shows that the question of our Revolution was a contest of liberty according to English ideas, and on English principles and that the champions of liberty in England, for a succession of ages, had taken infinite pains to inculcate as a fundamental principle, that in all monarchies the people must, in effect, themselves, immediately or indirectly, possess the power of granting their own money, or of shadow of liberty could subsist. "The colonies," he adds, "drew from England, as with their life-blood, these ideas and principles. Their love of liberty, as with the English, fixed and attached on this specific point of taxing—liberty might be safe, or might be endangered, in twenty other particulars, without their being much pleased or alarmed. Here they felt its pulse, and as they found that beat, they thought themselves sick or sound."

The cause of the American Revolution, so far as it was a contest between Great Britain and her colonies, was thus a question of property, a limitation merely of the power of Government to levy money upon the people, by taxation; it was, in principle, John Hampden's question of ship-money. When the progress of the Revolution changed the principle of the controversy to a war for independence, and the colonies were called to form Constitutions of Government, and a federate union for themselves, the question of taxation became but one of many other principles in the organization of Government, involving the whole theory of human rights, and all the foundations of liberty staked upon the fabric of the social compact.